small Merchants Ruined—Big Ones Heavy Losers-Taxes Increased on Realty While the Taxed Buildings Stood Vacant-Object Lesson for Broadway.

The front of a substantial looking book store in Forty-second street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, is ornamented with this big sign

TIRED OF WAITING FOR COMPLETION OF THE SUBWAY:

Next door, to the east, is a vacant store, long vacant, to judge by the flyblown appearance of the "To let" signs inside and the thick dust which covers the interior. In the building above are more "to let" signs, equally flyblown and dusty. On either side more vacant windows, more

ALL STOCK AT COST.

signs offering desirable premises for rent. They tell the story of the wreck of the business prospects of one of the most prosperous cross streets in the city by the method adopted in carrying out an improvement designed for the benefit of the city's taxpayers, an improvement for which the Forty-second street merchants who are losing their good money are paying a good share of the cost. They explain why in the last few years the street on which other merchants used to cast envious eyes has become known as "the highway of bankruptcy.

East and west from Fifth avenue, for half the length of the street, paving blocks, dirt and dirty timber litter the sidewalks almost to the doors of the shops. On the south side, next to the little square of green known as Byrant Park, there is an improved mortar mixing plant and a general heap of left over subway material. Here and there the roadway is still open, showing the network of pipes and conduits beneath. Through a great part of the street the temporary plank sidewalks and road covering are still in place.

The subway at this point is supposed to be finished so far as the framework and the building are concerned, but the mess in the street continues. A few weeks ago, at a protest meeting held before the Mayor, Contractor McDonald promised to have the street cleaned up in ten days. Several periods of ten days have passed since then, but practically nothing has been done. A few men, possibly fifty altogether, are seen pottering about in the mess every day, but the rate of progress is so small that it is practically invisible.

The Forty-second street merchants desire to point out to their threatened brethren in upper Broadway that this illustrates the value of contractors' promises.

Five years ago the prosperity of Fortysecond street was increasing at a more rapid rate than that of any other cross street the city. It is the general testimony of real estate men who make a specialty of dealing in property in that section that Forty-second street realty increased in value at least one-third in the two years between 1896 and 1898.

Then the old Third Avenue Railway Company tore up the street to substitute cables for horsepower on the crosstown line running through the street. The

Then came the subway, and all the mess that had been made before was insignificant in comparison with the utter wreck made by the digging and the blasting for that. It was a trip of peril to walk through the street. To drive through it was an impossibility, unless there was plenty of time to spare and the conditions were unusually favorable.

The piles of débris and material extended to within a few feet of the merchants' doors. The cars crawled through the mountains of dirt and paving stones. The crossings were jammed, the red flag held up traffic and the blasting in the rock at the bottom of the ditch shook buildings, smashed windows and scattered dirt and stones about. Then around in Park avenue the houses began to slide into the

That was the climax. The dynamite explosion which wrecked the hotels around the Grand Central Station had done harm enough. The dirt and tangle of traffic had done more. Now several buildings were condemned, and their tenants, glad of an excuse to throw over their leases, joyfully moved out. Shoppers avoided the stree moved out. Snoppers avoided the street as if it were plague-stricken. Failures among the smaller merchants in it were recorded by wholesale. It will take ten years of prosperity after the street is itself again. If it was in the street is itself again, if it ever is, to recover from th es of the last five years.

One of the most prosperous drug stores in the city stood at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street. The building in which it occupied the ground floor was condemned after the subway work had been going on for a year or two. The proprietors were among those who were glad to get out of the street. One of them old his friends that the firm's loss in trade before they moved had reached an average

of \$200 a day. The trade loss of Acker, Merrall & Condit has been estimated on authority, it is said, at \$20,000 a year. The firm is not talking about the matter for publication. The manager of the firm's store said the other

manager of the firm's store said the other day that it was impossible to estimate it.
"We didn't fare half so badly as some of the others." he said, "because we have an entrance in Forty-third street and we have taken the bulk of our orders by telephone. On the whole, I think the subway contractors were as kind to us as they could be "

It may be said that it is difficult to get many of the merchants to tell just what their losses have been on account of the way and to express their feelings toward its buildings.

'Don't quote me about it," one of them told a Sun reporter. "They're not through yet. I understand they have to tear up all this pavement again to lay down a proper one, and there'll be lots of chances to get even with the kickers. What a time I would have after all I've gone through, with paving stones piled up within two feet or so of my windows and door!"

A merchant hasn't a rosy chance of getting much satisfaction out of a contractor engaged on a public improvement, and with city officials behind him, if the contractor chooses to imagine that the merchant is making the work hard for him, and is disposed to "get even" for the interference.

But the opinions expressed by the Forty second street shopkeepers in private are eloquent enough, and some of them are too anxious to make known the truth about the subway work to care for any possible consequences. J. J. Robinson of Robinson Bros., the booksellers over whose door

son Bros., the bookselers over whose door hangs the sign that they are getting out of the street at any cost, said: "I don't care what they do now. It can hardly be any worse than what has gone before. Anyway, we are getting out in a days. You can't beat a loss of this

We have been here about five years We had \$10,000 invested in this business. For the first year we did well, and in the last two years we had nothing to complain about. Then the subway work began

THE HIGHWAY OF BANKRUPTCY

WHAT 42D STREET HAS BEEN

WITH THE DITCH IN IT.

and this has been a pretty blue place since. We have been losing money steadily ever since the work started. I figure that we have lost nearly \$5,000. We have lost \$5,000 in the last two or three years; the rest will go in sacrificing the stock. We have a deal on now to dispose of it in a lump in a few days.

deal on now to dispose of it in a lump in a few days.

"Have you made no claim against the city?" was asked.

"How can we? How can you prove damages in a case of that kind? We were doing a good business before this wreck began; we haven't been doing anything since. But the loss is in prospective profits. It isn't worth while to spend long years fighting in the courts on the slight chance of wresting a slight part of the loss from the city."

Anybody else in the same predicament?' "Anybody? Everybody along the block. Look at the vacant stores. There was Mayer, the furnishings man a few doors from here. He had been here for years and had built up a good business. This subway work ruined him. He found he wasn't making expenses, so after fighting for a year or so he sold out his stock in a lump to a firm downtown and got in a lump to a firm downtown, and got out pocketing his loss. He's running a laundry somewhere now."

"Then there's a wholesale liquor dealer a few doors down. The manager there told me the other day that they had lost

39,000 in the last two years.
"There is no remedy for it. The only thing is to do what Mayer did and what we are doing—pocket your loss and get

out."

It is an interesting fact that while rents have gone down, and buildings are vacant all along Forty-second street, the taxes on those buildings have gone steadily up. The tax assessors have taken no account of the losses inflicted on the merchants by the ditch. Their eyes have been set solely upon the expected increase in the value of Forty-second street property after the ditch becomes a railroad. So while rents have gone down, taxes have increased, and the unfortunate property owners are bethe unfortunate property owners are be-tween the upper and the nether millstones. The real estate firm of Ludlow, Day & Co.

The real estate firm of Ludlow, Day & Co. owns the store and office building at 10 East Forty-second street. It is a five-story building, having a frontage of 23 feet and a depth of only 50 feet, so it is comparatively a small structure. The loss in rents in this building in the last two years, during the period of blasting and ditching, have been almost \$2,000 a year, according to George Day of the firm.

Seven years ago the building was assessed for taxation purposes at \$55,000 a year. Last year it was assessed at \$110,000, and the taxes upon it were nearly \$15,000 instead of rather more than \$5,000 as they were seven years ago.

"I went down to the tax assessors and protested against the increase," Mr. Day said. "They told me that the assessment was fair because the value of the property was being enhanced by the improvements in the neighbohood, particularly by the "'But, gentlemen,' I told them, 'the con-

struction of your precious subway is losing for us about \$2,000 a year in rents. "Any use? Not a bit of it. I'm paying the increased taxes to the city while the city is taking away my tenants. It's a double ended game of 'you win; I lose' with nothing in it for the property owner.

"Some of the real estate holders along the

street have charged up their losses in rents against the city and are suing for the amount. They may recover in a few years, if they're lucky. In the mean time they'll have to live and pay their taxes out of their

The ditch has meant heavy losses the wealthy owners of real estate and for the big business firms along Forty-second street. But many of them hope to recover street. But many of them nope to recover some part of their losses from the city—if they're lucky, as the real estate broker said—at some future date. It has spelled ruin, though, for the small shopkeepers and for the realty owners who were struggling along under a weight of mortgages and taxes to make a profit out of their holdings.

When the distress caused by the ditch line running through the street. The mess this made didn't help the street's trade particularly. The operation took almost six months.

After a year or so of cable traction the company decided that the under trolley was better for street railway purposes than the cable system. They upset the street again to change from cable power to electricity. It took nearly six months more, and Forty-second street began to have the reputation of being always a filthy and uncomfortable thoroughfare to walk in.

Then came the subway, and all the mess ditching process," one of the leading meritation of the city where it is proposed to repeat this the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat this claim of the city where it is proposed to repeat the street. The was at its height a mutual protective association was formed by the leading business the main along the thoroughfare, to keep the excesses of the contractors within bounds. Protests were made through an existing the subway couldn't be changed and the good accomplished by the association of business men and these had some effect. But the method of building the subway couldn't be changed and the good accomplished by the association of accesses of the contractors within bounds. Protests were made through an existing the subway couldn't be changed and the good accomplished by the association of accesses of the contractors within bounds. Protests were made through an existing the subway couldn't be changed and the good accomplished by the association of accesses of the contractors within bounds. Protests were made through and the excesses of the contractors within bo

ditching process," one of the leading mer-chants in Forty-second street said the other day. "I suppose we've got to have more sub-ways; I know we have. But if they must be built at the cost of ruining scores of prosperous citizens as this first has done, then the triumphs of engineering they talk

about can't be so much.

"They haven't had to tear up half of London to build their underground roads, yet the roads are working satisfactorily, as I saw this year from personal experience. The Pennsylvania Railroad is going to have a fine tunnel, but it didn't dare to propose repeating such a mess as this. But then Pennsylvania contractors don't own the city government. It really has seemed when you tried to get anything hurried or done in a more reasonable way, as if these

rapid transit contractors do.

"If Forty-second street had to vote today whether there should be a subway, day whether there should be a subway, built by the ditching process, within a mile of it, you couldn't get one solitary vote along the street for the project. But you could raise a mighty fine campaign fund to heat it."

to beat it."

A meeting of the committee of fifty organized by the Broadway merchants for the purpose of opposing the ditching of Broadway south of Forty-second street is to be held next Tuesday to find out what is being done in the matter. When it was last heard of, William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, was studying how best to build

chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, was studying how best to build a subway without the general wreck which has attended the present ditch.

The mechants want to find out how far the studies of Mr. Parsons have got, and in what direction they are tending. They don't mean to take chances on a half-and-half ditch plan which will simply modifying slight degree the mess of the last three in a slight degree the mess of the last three

Mr. McDonald may also be asked at this meeting why Forty-second street hasn't been cleaned up within ten days, according

CONTRIBUTIONS WENT WRONG. Bogus Solicitors Get Life Saving Corps

Money-Prisoners Accused. Michael J. Kiernan, 55 years old, of Greenwich avenue, went to the Jefferson Market police court yesterday as complainant against W. H. Semple of 465 Sixth avenue, whom he charged with the larceny of \$50. Semple was discharged and Kiernan found himself the defendant on a charge

of the larceny of \$10, with many more charges pending against him.

The complainant against Kiernan was J. Wesley Jones, president and general superintendent of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. He alleged that Kiernan, with false credentials, had been representing himself as a solicitor for the corps.

The warrant for Kiernan's arrest was

made out in court while he was waiting to appear as complainant against Semple. Kiernan was furious and when arraigned made unguarded accusations against Jones and the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Magistrate Pool held him in \$1,000 bail.

John H. Hadden of 462 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, testified that he had given Kiernan a check for \$10 for the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. J. M. Fuller of the New York Detective Bureau, who is interested in Jones's side of the case said:

Jones's side of the case said:

"This is only a drop in the bucket. The corps has lost between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and the service has been partly crippled because contributions made in good faith have not been received."

Mrs. Davis's Condition Unchanged.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26 .- There has been no change in the condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis during the past twenty-four hours, and none is looked for in the immediate future by the attending physicians. That is the substance of the statement given out this afternoon by Dr. Charles G. Stockton, who has charge of the case.

Mr. J. B. Greenhut of this city and Peoria. Ill., has just returned from a European trip on which he made a special investigation of the Kishineff massacres, and of the general conditions under which the Jews of Russia live. He embodied the results of his observations in a report which he sent to Secretary of State Hay on Sept. 21, and its receipt has been acknowledged. The report follows: Hon. John Hay, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HAY: Last spring, while home in Peoria, I attended a meeting for the relief of the sufferers of the Kishineff nassacres, and as I was on the eve of sailing for Europe I was asked and promised to investigate and ascertain, as far as possible, all I could of that terrible affair, as well as

the general conditions under which the

Jewish population was forced to exist in

"Being aware of the deep interest taker by President Roosevelt and your kind self in the endeavor to moderate as far as possible the sad conditions under which those poor, downtrodden people are suffering, I concluded it would be of interest to you to learn from a source other than regular official channels, but nevertheless fully as

authoritative, the true condition of affairs

"I had the good fortune, during my travels, to come in contact with many Russians, some of whom were eve witnesses of the late difficulties at Kishineff, and others who were fully conversant with the situation all over Russia, among these latter being Mr. Osiah Chayes, a noted banker of Odessa, who is also president of the Stock Exchange in that city and bears the title of Commercienrath, and through whose bank most of the relief funds lately sent to Russia were transmitted. Mr. Chayes has been in close touch with all the affairs pertaining to the Jews in Russia, and with Kishineff in particular, which place is only about three hours' distance

from Odessa. "Another of these men, Mr. Moses Kligman, I may mention as having especially impressed me. He is of the wholesale firm of Perlmutter & Kligman of Kishineff. Mr. Kligman is treasurer of the relief committee, through which all the relief funds which were lately forwarded to Kishineff were distributed. He was, therefore, in were distributed. He was, therefore, in a position to give me a very graphic and accurate account of the two days of terror through which the Jewish residents of that fated city passed last April, of which he also was an eye witness. "There has been so much publicity given

"There has been so much publicity given by the newspapers to the horrible details in connection with the murders, brutal treatment, pillage, &c., which were perpetrated on that occasion that I do not think it necessary to recite anything about those atrocities at this time, except to say that the statements of Mr. Kligman and of other men from Kishineff fully confirmed the worst that has been previously reported on the subject, and it would indeed be a hardened individual that could listen to a recital by these earnest men and not feel recital by these earnest men and not feel a touch of sympathy for those poor, down-trodden Jews, who are compelled to eke

"I was much interested in learning from these men of how well the funds which were sent to Kishiness had been distributed among those who were in most urgent need of relief. Mr. Kligman stated that in all about one million roubles (being about five hundred thousand dollars) had been received by his committee, about one-half of which was raised in Russia, one-quarter was received from other parts of Europe

ter was received from other parts of Europe and one-quarter from America.

"I was very much pleased with Mr. Kligman, as he did not appear to have any desire to overdraw anything or make any attempt to urge upon me the necessity of more funds being sent for their relief. In fact, he said that he believed the funds already received would enable his committee to come for all the urgent cases in their midst. care for all the urgent cases in their midst. However, what impressed and gratified me most was the statement and consensus of most was the statement and consensus of opinion of all these men—namely, that while the relief funds, which were so generously forwarded from all parts of the world, were indeed welcome, as it enabled them to give material assistance to those poor creatures whose all had been destroyed, and who, if the early assistance had not been received would have starved to death, but above all, they said, what they prized and welcomed most was the noble and heroic attitude taken by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay in their behalf.

Secretary Hay in their behalf.

"They said, over and over again, that
the moral influence exerted through the the moral influence exerted through the action taken by our administration was of more value to them than all other efforts combined, which were put forward for their relief, and that notwithstanding that the position of our administration could not be enforced officially, it nevertheless had immediate effect on the Russian Government and resulted in a change of the Governor, and the officials generally in Kishineff, who are said to be less harsh to the Jewish population than their predecessors had been.

had been.

"They also stated that the public sympathy shown for their race and the abnorrence expressed by the people and the press of the United States against these Russians atrocities had the effect of bringing about the arrest of many of the riotous leaders, who will receive at least some punishment for their evil deeds, and they hope that this action may have some de

nope that this action may have some deterrent influence in preventing a similar uprising in the future.

"I also made diligent inquiry of these people for the purpose of ascertaining the ulterior or basic cause which instigated the attacks on the Jews of Kishineff. The congenius of their opinion reasons. consensus of the rews of Kishinen. The consensus of their opinion was to the effect that the primary cause of the trouble was on account of the large percentage of the Jews in Kishineff who belonged to the conselled Social Democratic so-called Social Democratic party, and they said that undoubtedly the agents of the Russian Government believed that they could give a crushing blow to this party by making a terrible example of the Jews in Kishineff.

seems that this 'Social Democratic party' is organized for the purpose of bringng about a constitutional government in Russia and therefore is naturally opposed by the present government. I was told that a deputation of Jews had an audience some time ago with the Minister of Interior to protest against some of the

stringent regulations against the Jews.

"They were told by the minister that the Jews could not expect better treatment from the government in view of so many of them having affiliated with the 'Social Democratic party,' and when the minister's attention was called to the fact that the Jews represented but a small percentage of that party, the minister coolly replied that the Christians were natives of Russia, which gave them certain privileges, while the Jews were strangers in Russia and therefore possessed no such rights. "The absurdity of such a claim was ex-

"The absurdity of such a claim was exemplified by the fact, as these men say, that most of the Jews there to-day can trace their ancestry back in Russia for more than a thousand years, which would seem to give them ample right to the claim of being classed as natives, and they say that, although classed as aliens, they are nevertheless obliged to pay full tribute in support of the government, not only in paying heavy taxes, but also in being compelled to serve in the army and navy for the protection of the government. protection of the government.
"It is difficult, from the standpoint of an American citizen, to realize that such

an American citizen, to realize that such conditions can exist in a civilized country, but nevertheless such are the facts, and they augur no good for the five millions of Jews compelled to live in Russia and depend upon the mercy of the Russian Government for protection of their lives

and property.
"I certainly hope that these poor and

POLITICS CAUSED MASSACRES,

SAYS J. B. GREENHUT ON HIS RETURN FROM RUSSIA.

He Writes to Secretary Hay That Our Protests Had a Good Effect—Relief Fund
Well Spent—Stories Not Exaggerated.
Mr. J. B. Greenhut of this city and Peoria,

may desire the same.

"Trusting that I have not encroached too much on your valuable time in presenting the above facts to you, I remain, Yours very respectfully, JOSEPH B. GREENHUT.

"New YORE, Sept. 21, 1903."

CAN BUY MANY PEANUTS NOW. Man Thrown Off a Car for Eating Them Recovers \$400 Damages.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 26.-The jury which heard the evidence in the suit of Alvie Peterson against the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company gave Peterson a verdict of \$400 last evening. Thus the company is held responsible for the conduct of its employees. The suit was an unusual one. Peterson had been eating peanuts in a car and declined to stop when ordered by the conductor. The conductor, James Crossen, thereupon threw him off the car and injured him. Peterson instituted criminal proceedings against Crossen and the man was indicted, but at his trial he was acquitted. Then Peterson out after the company

got after the company.

Supreme Court Justice Fort, in his charge to the jury, plainly laid down the principles of the law in such cases. He said that a carrying company enters into a contract with its passengers to use great care in carrying them, and that if an unlawful assault is made by an employee the carrier liable for the act.

is liable for the act.

The company may establish reasonable rules which they may enforce on their cars, he said, but the passengers are not bound by those rules unless they are posted in the car or the passengers are notified of them. In the enforcement of the rules the company is not permitted to use any more force than necessary.

Crossen was enforcing a rule that peanut shells are not permitted on the floors of trolley cars. The jury was instructed to decide whether Crossen in enforcing the rule had used more force than was necessary.

CAUGHT CROOKS IN THE ACT. And the Pickpockets Found Another Com-

plainant at Headquarters. While Lawyer James W. Gerard, Jr., was on his way to the Savoy Hotel in a Fiftyninth street crosstown car on Friday night two pickpockets tried to get his diamond pin. One of the crooks pushed his arm under Mr. Gerard's chin while the other worked industriously at the pin in Mr. Gerard's necktie.

Detective Sergeant Brown, who was riding in the same car, saw what they were doing. He punched one of the crooks and grabbed the other by the collar. While the crook that he punched was recovering from the blow Brown got both of them tight by the collar. Then he invited the sur-prised Mr. Gerard to go to Police Head-quarters and make a complaint against

them.
When the prisoners reached Headquarters they were arraigned before the desk just as James A. Holden, a publisher at 2 Bible House, was reporting the loss of his watch. Mr. Holden turned around as the prisoners

Mr. Holden turned around as the prisoners were taken in and exclaimed:

"Why, those two men were standing near me in a Madison avenue car just before I missed my watch."

Mr. Holden made a complaint against the two in the Tombs police court yesterday morning, and Mr. Gerard appeared as a witness against them. They were held in \$2,000 ball each for trial. The prisoners described themselves as William Leroy of 132 East Twelfth street and James Wilson of 238 East Thirty-third street. Their pictures are in the rogues' gallery.

WOULD LET HIS ASSAILANT GO. East Sider Wanted the Case Dismissed.

but Magistrate Wouldn't Have It. Magistrate Ommen, in the Essex Market police court yesterday, thwarted the plan of a member of an East Side gang, shot in a row in Cherry street, to have the case dis- I the decision of Supreme Court missed by refusing to squeal on his alleged assailant. The prisoner was John Brennan of 100 Oliver street and the injured man was William McIlvray.

On Aug. 25 the two got into a fight over a dog, and Brennan is alleged to have shot McIlvray in the abdomen. He has been in Gouverneur Hospital and was discharged from there on Friday.

When the case was called yesterday,

McIlvray said:
"I wish to withdraw the charge. I ain't sure that Brennan shot me and, anyway, we have made up and are friends."
"Look here," said the Magistrate. "You fellows need not think you can go around here shooting each other and then come into court with the cases all fixed and have them dismissed. What do you think the courts are for, anyway? You won't fix

this case, I guarantee."

The Magistrate then took the evidence of the policemen and adjourned the case for further examination until Monday. Brennan was sent back to the prison and McIlvray was committed to the House of

CHILDREN'S COURT'S YEAR. ,447 Cases Have Come Up-Parole Plan Is a Great Success.

The Children's Court has been running year. During that time 7,447 children have been arraigned on various complaints, some of them being destitute. Of that number, 4,368 have been convicted. To number, 4,388 have been convicted. To the various institutions 1,527 have been committed, while in the cases of 2,841, sen-tences have been suspended or the children have been paroled in the care of an officer to whom they are required to report at stated periods. The parole reports show that in 85 per cent. of the parole cases the children have done so well that it has been unnecessary to commit them. In the re-maining 15 per cent, commitments have maining 15 per cent. commitments have

maining 15 per cent. commitments have been made upon reports of the officers. More than 600 children a month are ar-raigned in the Children's Court, which is presided over by the Justices of Special Sessions. Each Justice sits a month. Some of them are much more interested in the Children's Court than in the court for adults in the Criminal Courts Building. There is frequently an opportunity to straighten up some young life in the Children's Court, while most of those who land before the Child Charles of the property of the Children's Court, Special Sessions bench are hardened.

ANTI-DITCH MEETING.

Brooklyn Merchants Determined That the Work Shall Be Done Properly.

James Matthews, chairman of the organization of Brooklyn merchants and property owners who have banded together to oppose the ditching of Fulton street during the building of the proposed rapid transit tunnel, has called a meeting for to-morrow evening in the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association, at 198 Mon-

ague street. Immense interests are involved in the tunnel work, and the Fulton street merchants are united in the determination to have it carried on with the least possible detriment to business. Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom and all the other borough officials are cooperating with the organization in the movement.

SWANSTROM GOES SOUTH In Search of Better Health-Will Return in a Week or So.

Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, who has been suffering for some time from a severe attack of neuralgia, has gone South to recuperate. physician recommended a complete change of scene and a thorough rest. It is expected that Mr. Swanstrom will be able to resume his official duties within a

CATARRH OF STOMACH AND DORF MANY PEOPLE HAVE

A Beautiful Michigan Belle Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by Pe-ru-na.

Louise Matt, Battle Creek, Mich., "I can only say what others have said before me, that Peruna is a most wonderful medicine for catarrhal and

stomach troubles. "I suffered so long with indigestion and dyspepsia, and tried so many things to cure me, without relief, that i made up my mind my case was hope-less. One of my friends advised me to try Peruna for a month, assuring me that I could not fall to tind from its use some relief and possibly a cure. So I took new courage and bought a bottle of Peruna, determined to give it a thorough trial, which I did. In just six weeks I was entirely rid of my stomach trouble, and bless the day when Peruna was brought to my notice." --- Louise Matt.

No medicine in the world has cured more cases of dyspepsia than Peruna. The reason for this is that dyspepsia in a great majority of cases depends upor catarrh of the stomach.



ton St., Baltimore, Md., writes:
"Late suppers gradually affected
my digestion, and made me a miserable dyspeptic, suffering intensely at times. I took several kinds of medi-cine, which were prescribed by different physicians, but still continued to suffer. But the trial of one bottle of Peruna convinced me that it would rid me of this trouble, so I continued taking it for several weeks, and I was in excellent health, having gained ten pounds."-Camilla Chartier. Mrs. Jessie Colton, 439 East 19th St

New York City, writes: "Through overwork and anxiety in my business I was very much run down. 'Miss Camilla Chartier Had loss of appetite, and, what was worse than that, loss of sleep at night. I was afraid I would have to consult a Catarrh of the stomach may have been set up by an extension of the catarrh from the throat or head. It may be induced by late suppers, indigestible diet, rapid her well and strong. I began to take it,

Colton.
Peruna cures all such cases of dys-

pepsia, simply because it cures caterral wherever located. The reason so many cases of dyspepsia suffer on and on without any relief, trying this medicine and that medicine, is that these conditions are not recognized as catarra of the stomach.

Any one suffering from dyspepsis, having tried the ordinary remedies without relief, would be safe to assume that their case is one of catarrh of the stomach, and should at once begin a course of Peruna. Peruna is sure to cure these cases. It never fails.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratus. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

OF INTEREST TO ALL PIANO OWNERS

The Present Ladies' Verein of Mr. Schneegas's Mission Suing the Officers of

the Former Verein for the Cash in the Treasury-Court Reserves Decision. The German population of Stapleton, Staten Island, await with feverish interest Garretson in the case of Schwerdtfegger vs. Miller. This is a suit involving the ownership of \$160 and the peace of Stapleton. This amount of money has already divided the Ladies' Society of the German

Presbyterian Mission and made bitter enemies of many women who had been dear friends. That the row has hurt the mission every one admits, including the present pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Schneegas. Mr. Schneegas is deep in the

dispute over the \$160. Three years ago the members of the Presbyterian Church of Stapleton decided they would have a German mission as an annex to their church. The Rev. Gustave Nichse was selected as the pastor of the mission, and when he began work one of the first things he did was to organize the women folks of the mission into a society to aid it. The society was called the Ladies' Verein. Mrs. Louise Miller was elected president, Mrs. Kate Malsch secretary and Mrs. Bertha Lebright treasurer.

The Ladies' Verein worked hard to raise money for the support of the mission and they were fairly successful. They held sewing bees, raffles and pretzel baking contests. The proceeds were all turned over to Mrs. Lebright, the treasurer, subject to the call of the pastor. This was all under the Rev. Mr. Nichse. Then came a time a year and a half ago when he received a call from a New Jersey church, which he accepted. Mr. Schneegas was

LADIES IN A WARM DISPUTE.

IT GETS INTO COURTAS SCHWERDT-

FEGGER VS. MILLER.

appointed his successor. The three women who had been first elected officers of the society retained their places and the longer they held on the more powerful they became in the mission. Finally came the night when Dr. Wood, the pastor of the Presbyterian church, lectured in the school hall on Scot-land. It so her pastor that the school hall on Scot-land. land. It so happened that the Ladies' Verein of the German annex of the church had selected the same night for a meeting. had selected the same night for a meeting. They gathered in a room adjoining that in which Dr. Wood was lecturing. Unmindful of the lecture the Ladies' Verein became involved in a hot dispute. One report has it that it was over the proper way to make pumpernickel cakes. They talked so loud that they interrupted the lecture in the adjoining room. Mr. Schnegas was an interested listener at the lecture and when he saw that members of his flock. and when he saw that members of his flock were disturbing it he sent a messenger to them with a request to keep quiet. How the messenger delivered the message will always remain a matter of dispute. At any rate Pastor Schneegas's request was opening wedge of the disruption of the

The meeting adjourned in confusion and President Miller and her followers, including the other two officers, have never at-tended a meeting in the school hall since. They did, however, organize themselves into the Ladies' Society of Stapleton and inder that name they met regularly at Mrs Meler's house. Some twenty women who didn't believe in breaking away from the mission continued to call themselves members of the Ladies' Verein. They reorganized and elected Mrs. Margaret Schwerdtfegger president, Mrs. Maud Caemper secretary and Mrs. Dora Carstensen trea-

The new officers sent a request at once to the other set that they wanted all the prop-erty of the Ladies' Verein that was in their possession. What they wanted most was a bank book showing a balance of \$160 to the credit of the Ladies' Verein. The seceders paid no attention the demand. Then there was much talk and old friends soon became estranged. The row bid fair to disrupt the mission entirely, and it was finally decided to take the matter to court. It came up before Just ce Garretson on ministe Friday, and he spent half a day hearing \$60,000.

testimony. Both sides were represented by counsel. There was so much contra-dictory testimony as to who really owned the money that Judge Garretson asked the two lawyers to submit briefs and he would

two lawyers to submit briefs and he would give his opinion later.

"The husbands of the woman who are making the trouble," said Mr. Schneegas yesterday, "have something to do with the breweries here on Staten Island. You can't mix breweries, beer and the Presbyterian Church together without having trouble. That's all there is to the row."

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Sheffeld Scientific School to Make a Test NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.-On Monday a squad of volunteers from the United States Army at Washington will arrive in this city to subject themselves to experiments by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden director of the Sheffield Scientific School who will try to demonstrate that the American people eat too much. In discussing the plan to-night Prof. Chittenden said:

"Through the courtesy of Secretary Root and Surgeon General O'Reilly of the army, the War Department will cooperate with the Sheffield laboratory in a physiological study of the minimum amount of proteid and albuminous food required for the maintenance of health and strength under ordinary conditions of li' v. In carrying out this purpose twenty men have been detailed from the hospital corps of the army and will be in New Haven on Monday under the charge of Lieut . Wallace Dewitt, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and three non-commissioned

"The Scientific School has fitted up house on Vanderbilt square, Temple and Wall streets, where the men will be housed and cared for during the period of the experiments-doubtless for about nine "In this study there are no special theo-

ries involved and no special system of dietetics, but the object especially aimed at is to ascertain experimentally whether physiological ecoromy in diet cannot be practised with distinct betterment to the body and without loss of strength and vigor.

"There is apparently no question that

people ordinarily consume much more food than there is any real necessity for and that this excess of food is in the long run detri-mental to health and defeats the very ob-jects aimed at. It is with a view to gather as many facts as possible on this subject that the study is undertaken. "This investigation is merely a continuation on a large scale of earlier observations made in the Sheffield Scientific School last

year and bears directly upon the question of a possible physiological economy in nut rition

HELD UP IN THE BOWERY. Two Well Known Crooks Rob Contractor and Are Caught.

Two men held up Joseph Barli, a contractor, at the corner of the Bowery and Canal street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. One of them held his arms while the other took pocketbook containing \$120 and three bank books from his pocket. As they left, one of the robbers grabbed Barli's watch chain. It broke and Barli's watch was left in his pocket.

He shouted for help as the two men ran

down the Bowery, and Detectives Powers and Caddell, who were a block away, heard and Caddell, who were a block away, heard his shouts and chased the robbers. They caught the men. Barli's property was not found on them, but he positively identified them as the robbers. The prisoners were Kid Carter and Rocco Siallivano, both notorious thieves. In the Tombs police court yesterday they were held in \$2,000 bail each for examination next Thursday.

Plans for New Bronx M. E. Church. Plans have been filed with the Bronx

Building Bureau for a new church of ornamental brick, 112 feet front and 102 feet deep, to be built for the congregation of the Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal church at the southeast corner of Macy place and Prospect avenue, Bronx bor-ough. The Rev. William M. Carr is the minister of the church. It is to cost

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Mr. Westphall Sees Him Fall-Trail of Blood Left.

Herman Westphall of Guttenburg, N. J., surprised two burglars who were trying to force an entrance to his home early yesterday morning and fired at them with a pistol from his bedroom window on the second floor. The men ran away after the first shot, but Westphall continued to fire at them and saw one of the pair fall a hundred yards from the house.

A trail of blood was found which led from

the spot where the man fell to a thic's wood.